chickens, and, therefore, I can tell you that my youngest hen, when she hatches out a single chick, raises fifty times the fuss and feathers that one of my old dowager hens does when she hatches a family of twenty. By this time "Uncle Joe" had the con vention in splendid good humor, and he took up his prepared speech. He concluded his speech at 2 o'clock. "Good-by," he

said at the end, and there was plenty of laughter and applause.
Throughout the address Mr. Cannon was interrupted from time to time by applause and when he had finished the longest period of cheering that the convention has yet seen came. For forty seconds the delegates applauded, and then resumed their silence.

REPORT OF COMMITTE ON RULES. Gen. Bingham was then called on for the report of the committee on rules and the order of business. The report provided for the same allotments of delegates that the the same allotments of delegates that the national committee had made, with the exception of Hawaii. The national committee, in issuing its call for the convention, allotted six delegates to Hawaii, placing it on the same plane with the other Territories of the Union. The committee on rules, however, cut this representation down to two delegates.

As soon as Gen. Bingham had finished reading the report Senator Foraker offered an amendment allowing six votes to Hawaii, or, in other words, placing it where the national committee did in issuing the call for the convention. There was some surprise because no Hawaiian delegate made this motion, but Senator Foraker is deeply interested in all the insular affairs of the United States and he his looked upon by the residents of Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines as their great and good friend. Mr. Foraker called the attention of the convention to the fact that Hawaii was a Territory by law, like the other Territories, and he said that it should be treated as they are in the convention and allowed six delegates. He pointed out that Alaska, which is not a Territory, but a Federal district, had six delegates, and he declared that it was only fair that the mid-Pacific islanders should be treated as generousy as the Alaskans. FORAKER PLEADS FOR HAWAII.

as generousy as the Alaskans.
He called attention to the fact that the delegates had come 5,000 miles to attend this convention and testify to their affection for the Republican party, and such devo-tion, he declared, should be rewarded GOV. CARTER OF HAWAII SPRAES.

GOV. CARTER OF HAWAII SPARS.

Gov. George R. Carter of Hawaii, who heads the delegation from the islands, was called on by Senator Foraker for a speech. Gov. Carter is a young man, energetic, quick and emphatic in his movements and appearance. He got a hand as he stepped forward. He said:

ments and appearance. He said:

There seems to be an impression that Hawaii is not a Territory. I arise to assure you that Hawaii is a Territory of the Union and not in the list of the country's dependent possessions. We stalwart Republicans have travelled 5,000 miles to show our devotion to the party of our choice, and we are too good Americans to sit still in the face of oppression. The paradise of the Pacific may seem to you a long way off and perhaps of but little value. You will need it in time of war and you will not find it and its patriotic American citizens wanting.

The Hawaiians jumped up on their chairs and yelled at the top of their lungs. Each one of them had a small American flag which he waved frantically.

SENATOR HOPKINS OPPOSES.

SENATOR HOPKINS OPPOSES. Senator Albert J. Hopkins of Illinois apoke against Senator Foraker's amendment. He said that the Republican national ment. He said that the Republican national convention should not treat the people of the Hawaiian Islands more generously than it did the people of Illinois. He called attention to the fact that Speaker Cannon's district, which was entitled to only two delegates in the convention, contained 200 000 sterling American citizens, while Itawaii contained only 150,000 persons, of whose character he would not speak.

"Ve are establishing a precedent here to-day," said Senator Hopkins. "Because of the unanimity of opinion which exists in this convention, its net result will not be changed by allowing Hawaii six delegates; but if this precedent is established the time may come when six delegates representing 150,000 people living in the Havaiian Islands will determine the name of our standard bearer, and when it is

Havaiian Islands will determine the name of our standard bearer, and when it is adone they cannot assist us in the struggle to seat him in office. We must remember that this is an act of grace upon our part. In the battle these people from the territories cannot give us any aid, but they may give us a candidate who will lead us to defeat.

ing spois once, under the rule he could not do so without unanimous consent. Set ator Hopkins immediately moved that unanimous consent be given for the Ohio Senator to speak, and Senator Foraker pointed out that the national convention had allowed six delegates to each of the Territories. Hawaii's population, he said, was as great as Alaska's and almost as great as that of New Mexico. He said that the proper thing to do was to seat all delegates from Hawaii and then change the call for the next convention. once under the rule he coul call for the next convention. DEBATE ON HAWAII CONTINUED.

Congressman Joseph W. Babcock of Illinois pointed out that all the delegates from Hawaii had been seated and it was merely intended to cut down their vote. He protested against allowing Hawaii to have six delegates when the District of Columbia, with 300,000 residents within its bounds, had but two. "If this is to prevail," said Mr. Babcock, "I want Wisconsin to lave seventy-eight votes in the convention and Washington city to have six."

J. W. Mckinley of California declared that the number and character of the population had nothing to do with allotment of delegates, and that if one Territory was entitled to six votes.

was entitled to six votes.

Gen. Bingham, defending the action of the committee on rules, pointed out the fact that the Territories now have thirty-eight delegates in the national convention and nine members of the national committee, while they do not cast a single electoral

GEN. BINGHAM OFFERS A SUBSTITUTE. Gen. Bingham offered a substitute for Senator Foraker's resolution, providing that the rule of two delegates for Hawaii should be adopted, but that it should not affect the standing of the delegates already

seated in the convention.

Chairman Cannon called for the ayes and noes and Senator Foraker asked that the rule be made to apply to all the Territories. Mr. Cannon told him that he was too late and polled the convention. The vote was very close. The ayes and noes rose in equal volume. Whether Mr. Cannon merchy guessed at it or whether he actually merely guessed at it or whether he actually knew by instinct or intuition that the ayes were in the majority, he ruled that the motion of Mr. Bingham had been accepted as a substitute for Senator Foraker's

California immediately demanded a roll call. The demand was seconded by Col-orado and Ohio.

A LITTLE DISCORD. The delegates began to wake up. They crowded about the seats occupied by the Hawaiians and Senator Foraker, obstructed the aisles and made so much noise that nothing else could be heard save the tramp of their feet and the sound of their voices. Mr. Cannon ordered them to come to

order.

The sergeant-at-arms reported to him that the alternates and spectators were behaving themselves, "But the delegates won't take their seats," he said. "If they did it would be all right."

"Well, the delegates may have disorder here just as long as they want it," said Mr. Cannon.

The delegates began to take their seats and the roll call began. The Eastern States were practically unanimous in the affirmative, but the Western States were mostly aplit, with the majority of their delegates in the negative. The result of the roll call as announced was 497 votes in the affirmative, against 400 in the negative, with the delegates from Hawati not voting. The Illinois vote was split, 34 in the negative and 20 in the affirmative. When Senator Cullom; as chairman of the delegate, another delegate tumped up and questioned it. There is a good deal of bitter feeling between the lates forces and the Cullom forces in the delegation, but the man requesting the re-white delegates are f. D. Sherwood, J. E. B. Santee, Rilo M. Acker, W. H. Prangen, W. Clark, M. W. Davidson and L. D. Whiting. CONVENTION SUSTAINS THE COMMITTEE.

sult of the count finally withdrew his ob-Thus Gen. Bingham's motion was sub-stituted for Senator Foraker's and after the substitution it was adopted by the

THE PLATFORM READ AND ADOPTED. This having been disposed of, the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, junior Senator from the State of Massachusetts, made his way to the front of the platform from his seat in the body of the hall to read the platform. in the body of the hall to read the platform. Senator Lodge always gets a warm reception when Republicans are gathered together. He bowed to the delegates and then began to read the platform. The first applause came when the Panama Canal was mentioned. The tariff plank was applauded in all parts of the hall, revisers and "stand-patters" alike appearing to be perfectly satisfied with it. The demand for a reduction of representation in the House of Representatives for those States in which the suffrage is denied to certain classes of citizens was applauded mildly.

The delegates did not seem to realize the full importance of this declaration. The commendation of President Roosevelt's action in the coal strike of 1902 got a hand, and then the whole platform received a complimentary send off as Senator Lodge moved its adoption. It was adopted unanimously.

Then Mr. Cannon had the reading clerk Then Mr. Cannon had the reading clerk announce the sensational message sent by Secretary of State Hay to the American representative in Morocco. The news had been transmitted over a leased wire to a press association in the building, and Mr. Cannon took the precaution to say that it had been verified. The applause for the platform lasted ten seconds. As it died out the Perdicaris telegram was applauded for fifteen seconds. Then the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NOTES OF THE CONVENTION Incidents of Interest in Connection With the Meeting.

CHICAGO, June 22 .- W. D. Grant of Wrangell, one of the six delegates at large for Alaska, said to-day:

"I believe some of the people here think A believe some of the people here think Alaska is one big cake of ice, and we have to wear sealskin clothes all the year round to keep from freezing to death. I guess they never saw any of our Alaskan mos-

quitoes.

"Of course, it gets cold up in our country, but I honestly feel sorry for Chicago when winter sets in. I would rather stand all day in an Alaska snowstorm at 35 degrees below zero than an hour in this city when it is only zero."

"This convention hall is the most beautiful in the history of the nation," said Mrs spectator of the proceedings. "Do you remember the nightmare of 1884 when half the people in the hall could soarcely hear the sound of the speaker's voice and in the people in the hall could scarcely hear the sound of the speaker's voice, and to those at the far end of the hall the men on the platform looked like pygmies?"

Mrs. Logan said it was by accident that she was at the convention. She had planned a visit to Kansas City, but the floods there interfered and so she is here. To this

Interfered and so she is here. To this Mrs. Logan's friends reply with smiles.

"What! an accident!" said one of them.

"You couldn't keep her away from a national convention with a Gatling gun. She has loved the fray ever since the Black Eagle was in the thickest of it."

One of the most surprising things about this Republican meeting is the lack of interest shown by Chicago people in the scenes around the convention ball. At previous national conventions no matter where held, great crowds had assembled about the building where it was held and the scenes were entertaining and enlightening. Hundreds of pushcart men, hundreds more of men selling party badges and buttons, and throngs of men, women and children were there to see what is to be seen. But it's all different here. There is a crowd, of course, around the entrance for the delegates, but it is never a large crowd, and it certainly is neither enthusiastic nor even gates, but it is never a large crowd, and it certainly is neither enthusiastic nor even interested or interesting. It is noticeable that negroes form a very large proportion of the spectators. The crowd does not extend far away from the place where the delegates enter. Even the people who live across the street don't sit on the front steps to watch the scenes. They have seen bigger and more interesting crowds scores of times when concerts or good shows are being held in the Coliseum.

In the roof of the Coliseum building there to defeat. Senator Foraker asked permission to speak again, but Mr. Cannon said that have ask again, but Mr. Cannon said that have the glass panes are all blue. To-day the bright sunlight streaming through these bright sunlight streaming through these blue panes fell on the faces of the delegates and gave them the most ghastly appearance imaginable. The men whose flesh was illuminated in this way looked as though they were dead, and it gave more than one delegate a start to see some one whom he knew to be in perfect health looking as though he was in the last stage of dissolution. The sun threw its rays into every corner of the building, and wherever the blue glass caught it the effect was almost shocking.

The almost complete absence of fakirs from the streets surrounding the convention hall and the hotels has attracted a great deal of attention from the delegates. There are a few street merchants who try to dispose of convention souvenirs and badges, but their number is limited and their trade is not brisk. One of them said

"All the street merchauts are waiting for St. Louis. There is going to be a chance there for business, for there will be some excitement, but here we might as well not

Another striking feature of this conention is the absence of bands and the fact that there are no parades. Delegates come to the hotels as though they were

ment.
"The next time that I feel run down and need the rest cure," said a delegate from Pennsylvania, "I'm coming to a Republican national convention. I think it is the most soothing sort of thing that I have now a truck."

The delegates never let the chance go by to applaud when McKinley's name is mentioned. They seem to do it spontaneously and with feeling. There is something very touching about it. Lincoln's name, too, came in for handelapping when the speakers referred to him.

FIELD FOR VICE-PRESIDENT? Chicago Merchant Named as Candidate Favored by Parker Crowd.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 22.-According to a statement issued to-day by Joseph L. Reilly, secretary of the Indiana State Democratic committee, the candidates of the cratic committee, the candidates of the national Democratic party to be selected at St. Louis will be: For President, Alton B. Parker of New York; for Vice-President, Marshall Field of Chicago; for national chairman, Thomas Taggart of Indiana. The fact that Mr. Reilly has seen fit to name Field as the Vice-Presidential nominee is taken to mean by Democratic politicians that this is Thomas Taggert's choice, and such being the case, that Mr. Taggart only reflects the sentiment of Judge Parker and those in the East who are directing his renects the sentiment of Judge Parker and those in the East who are directing his campaign. Reilly further adds that Field will accept. "How do you know he will accept?" he

was asked.

"How do I know Judge Parker would accept the Presidential nomination?" he cross fired.

CHAIRMAN CANNON'S SPEECH

UNCLE JOE" ON THE PARTY'S WORK AND PRINCIPLES.

omes Out Strong on Protection and the Country-Democratic Dagger for Proteotion-Wind, Water and Gas in Speculation-Trust Busting, Real and Promised-Roosevelt's Pledges Kept.

CHICAGO, June 22.-In his formal speech permanent chairman which he read the Republican national convention Speaker Cannon said: The Republican party was born with the

declaration that slavery was sectional or local and that freedom was national. It has ever been a national party, its policies benefiting every section and every man in the republic. It made its first successful con-test for power in 1880, with Abraham Lincoln as its standard bearer. Secession followed.
With a bankrupt treasury and a bankrupt oredit, the party, under the lead of Lincoln, went back to the policy of Washington and wrote upon the statute books the revenue law imposing duties on imports that would produce revenue and at the same time protect every citizen of the United States in diversifying the industries of the republic. It was a contest for free men and for free labor everywhere within our borders.

PROTECTION'S BENEFIT TO THE COUNTRY. The policy of protection has been the shibpoleth of the Republican party from that day to this. Under this policy, from an insignificant manufacturing country in 1860, by leaps and bounds, while we still remain first in agriculture among the nations of the earth, we have become more than first manufactures; more than one-third of all the manufactured product of the whole earth is produced by American capital, by Amerilabor, which works shorter hours than any people on earth and has more steady loyment than any people on earth and or the average receives one and three-fourth dollars compensation where similar labo elsewhere receives but one dollar.

OUR GREAT MANUFACTURES. Our manufactured product yearly is greate of Great Britain, Germany and France com bined, and this product is substantially consumed by our own people, finding a market within the borders of the republic. It is not a few men of great wealth that make good markets, but it is the multiplied milions that work to-day and consume morrow, with interchange of their respective products with one another, and the perity of the farmer on one hand and of the perative on the other depends on the prosperity of each as producers of their respective products and as consumers of the

products of others.

We are one harmonious whole, and if one or more of the great industries is injuriously

We are one narmonious waster, and it waster or more of the great industries is injuriously affected those engaged in that line of production cease to be valuable customers for all the other producers in the country. If we did not sell one particle of our immense products outside of our own borders we would still have the best market of any people on earth.

It has been said, and truly said, that our market among ourselves is of greater amount and value than the international markets of all the world, and while our people are seeing to it that our foreign markets shall grow—and we are now the greatest exporting nation on earth—yet it is absolutely necessary that we should see to it that we continue the policy which enables us to dominate our own markets and to continue the present and growing wage to our own people.

DEMOCRATIC DAGGER FOR PROTECTION.

and growing wage to our own people.

DEMOCRATIC DAGGER FOR PROTECTION.

For more than sixty years the Democratic party has denounced protection as robbery and their cry has been sometimes a tariff for revenue only," sometimes for "progressive free trade throughout the world," but whatever the expression may be they have always been ready, when clothed with power, to run the dagger into the protective policy. And such is still the position of that party.

BOURKE COCKRAN'S RECENT SPEECH.

such is still the position of that party.

BOURKE COCKRAN'S RECENT SPEECH.

Is the closing days of the late session of Congress Representative Cockran preached the pure Democratic faith; and there never was, in my recollection, such a demonstration over it as came from the Democratic side of the House, when, with flaming eyes and wild gesticulation and enthusiastic faces, they sprang as one man with cheer after cheer, interrupting the business of the House until they could mark their approval of the policy in which they believe. It is true that in magazine articles and by careful speech and sentence, here and there, men like Senator Gorman, Representative Williams and others, while denouncinc protection as robbery, say that if the Democratic party is clothed with power they will not destroy the system over night, yet they each and all avow that they will journey in the direction of a tariff for revenue only and of free trade.

REFERS TO OLD ESOP.

In other words, suffered and lightorer BOURKE COCKRAN'S RECENT SPEECH.

In other words, if they are given power, the American manufacturer and laborer will be gradually starved to death instead of being destroyed at one stroke. It reminds me of one of Esop's fables, where the wolves proposed to the sheep that they should discharge the dogs, their natural protectors, and place themselves under the protection of the wolves. Does capital on one hand and labor on the other desire such protection?

of the wolves. Does capital on one hand and labor on the other desire such protection?

STRIKES IN PROSPEROUS TIMES.

But the little politician cries out that strikes abound here and there in the country. Yes, they do: but contests that lead to strikes, where an adjustment is not made and where arbitration falls, are quarrels between organized labor and organized capital about the division of the profits. As has been well said by another many years ago, there were not many strikes when the Democracy had full power, under Grover Cleveland, because there were no profits to divide. There are profits to divide now, and with a people who work shorter hours and who are on the average more fully employed and with a larger wage than was ever paid before in the history of the human race for a similar amount of work, they will not be led into destroying that policy which renders these things possible because of a local trouble here and there touching a division of the profits.

INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS.

INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS.

INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS.
But it is alleged that great industrial combinations have been formed and overcapitalized, and that they oppress their employees on the one hand and the consumer on the other. It is true that extraordinary combinations have been formed. That they have been, in the main, cupitalized to their full value, and that by the aid of printer and engraver securities have been issued in some instances to many times the value of the properties combining is also true.

ENFORCEMENT OF ANTI-TRUST LAW.

The Republican party, ever ready to keep

ENFORCEMENT OF ANTI-TRUST LAW.

The Republican party, ever ready to keep pace with the industrial development of the country, has enacted legislation within the Constitution prohibiting such combinations; and President Roosevelt, our President and our President to be, has kept his oath to see to it that the laws are executed. And by the decisions of the highest courts the Republican legislation has been sustained and the laws are being enforced. All are equal before the law, the high and the mighty the meek and the lowly, the capitalist and the laborer, whose capital is his muscle intelligently directed, the rich and the poor, all, all have equality of opportunity before the law, and all, all must abide by and obey the law, Our civilization is built upon obedience to the law. "By this sign we conquer."

Let me call your attention to the fact that the people of the United States now have far greater wealth than the people of any other country on earth. Capital is abundant, interest rates are constantly decreasing, and capital seeks investment. And despite the fact that the law prohibits unlawful combinations, great blocks of private capital have been and are being invested in all the industries of the country. It can be easily foreseen that when a legitimate plant comes into competition with a plant that is capitalized for two or three times its value, the overcapitalized plant will go to the wall. nto competition with a plant that is zed for two or three times its value, t apitalized plant will go to the wall.

WIND, WATER AND GAS, GONE. WIND, WATER AND GAS, GONE.

It is an open secret that within the last twelve months the shrinkage from over-capitalization has been equal to almost \$2,000,000,000. The property is all there now, as it was a year ago; but the wind and the water and the gas have disappeared, greatly to the advantage of the people of the country. And yet on the average, I say again, our people are better employed and at a better wage, and have been for the last twelve months, than ever before. And notwithstanding this great shrinkage of fictitious certificates, the millions of people throughout the country who live in the sweat of the faces do not know thereof and are not affected thereby.

WORK OF THE TRUST BUSTER. The trust buster who is always "busting" the trusts by word, but never by action, would lead the people to believe that all the production of the country is under the direction of unlawful combinations. Behold, how a simple tale shall put that down. The statistics, carefully and honestry gathered by the Government, show that competitions.

tion is, after all, the great force that regulates production and the price of all the products.

If you take all the alleged trust properties engaged in production in the year 1800 they employed only 8 per cent. of the factory labor, and had 1s per cent. of the factory product of the United States, while the independent factories employed 59 per cent. of the labor and had 80 per cent. of the factory product of the country. The percentage of trust-made goods is to-day less than in 1800 because it is impossible to corner capital, and muscle and the raw material which nature has produced in such abundance.

ASSASSINATION OF M'KINLET.

ASSASSINATION OF M'KINLEY.

The last work of a Republican national convention, held in Philadelphia, in the year 1900, was overwhelmingly indorsed by the American people, and the remarkably successful administration of President McKinley was continued; but in an hour of universal peace, when partisan criticism was stilled by the spread of prosperity, the blight of anarchy, imported from another whore, struck down our Chief Magistrate, and brought the whole world to his bier as mourners. Universal sorrow stopped the pulse of industry, not in fear, but in profound respect for the memory of the man and the President who died breathing. "Thy will, not mine, be done." ASSASSINATION OF M'KINLEY.

who died breathing, "Thy will, not mine, be done."

ROOSEVELT'S PLEDGE KEFT.

For in that hour a vigorous, energetic and enthusiastic young man stood beside that deathbed, pledging his life to the policies of his predecessor. We had confidence in that pledge, and nobly has it been kept. The new President took up the burden of office with caution, but without fear, for he had the Republican party behind him and the success of its policies everywhere in evidence. The last three years of the administration have been marked by the same success as those that preceded, and to-day, as in Philadelphia four years ago, there is no division in the Republican councils as to the standard bearer of the Republican party.

The McKinley administration was marked by a new tariff law, which restored prosperity; a gold standard act, which gave stability to our currency; the annexation of Hawaii; a short and triumphant war with Spain, which brought freedom to Cuba and placed Porto Rico and the Philippines under our flag. The administration of Roosevelt has brought an end to the cry of "imperialism," with civil government in the Philippines and a free and independent government in Cuba; the purchase and authorization of the Panama canal; the arbitration of the coal strike, and the decision that trusts are amenable to the authority of Congress.

These are some of the acts of the Republican party under the administration of President Roosevelt; and there is not a responsible American citizen who dares deny that they have, one and all, been for the general good of the whole people and that they are, one and all, been for the general good of the whole people and that they are, one and all, been for the general good of the whole people and that they are, one and all, been for the general good of the whole people and that they are, one and all, been for the general good of the whole people of the country for a renewal of power to the Republican party, standing by our policies, ready to legislate and lose the substance of success in a vain ROOSEVELT'S PLEDGE KEPT.

COLORED BRETHREN IGNORED. Platform Committee Hadn't Time to Listen

to Manhood Suffrage Speeches. CHICAGO, June 22 .- While the committee on resolutions was whipping the platform into shape this morning, a delegation from the Afro-American League waited outside of the committee room door. As time went by and the delegation was not admitted, murmurs of dissent were heard among its members. Finally, when word came from the star chamber that the comnittee was about to adjourn, the pent-up wrath of the colored brother broke forth. "They promised us a hearing and now they won't give it," said one.

"Never did intend to hear us," snapped "Got no use for the colored man now we won't have any use for them may be, on election day," muttered a third.

"But what's it all about?" asked a bystander. It was then explained that the delegation had a proposed plank indorsing "manhood suffrage" and scoring the Southern Democrats for disfranchising the negro. The delegates said that Senator Lodge

The delegates said that Senator Lodge had promised to hear them in support of the proposed plank. Nearly every one of them had prepared a speech and they looked forward with pride to flooding the committee room with oratory.

When the delegation gave it up as a bad job, its members went away sad and mad and at last accounts were holding a meeting to devise ways and means to get their speeches into the newspapers and make Senator Lodge and his colleagues on the resolutions committee put themselves on record as to the question of "manhood suffrage."

LA FOLLETTE GETS HOME.

Madison, Wis., June 22.-Gov. La Follette returned from Chicago to-day, where before leaving, he cudgelled the national Republican and the credentials committees for refusing to recognize his delegates arge. In an interview he said

"We are going before a higher court, and I do not care what the credentials committee reported in Chicago. The situation is not understood there and the delegates did not want to learn. Our campaign is ready to go on, and we are ready to meet any move the Stalwarts may make. The State central committee will meet Friday and we will at once proceed to business Our dependence is on the people.

The situation in this State is now regarded as extremely critical. The Stalwart faction's convention has been recognized; but while it has a State ticket headed by S. A. Cook, it has no electors, except those chosen by the La Follette convention. Under the law these electors can choose under what column they will go. They are all La Follette men and will go with the Governor, no matter what the courts decide

This means that the Stalwarts, though

This means that the Stalwarts, though recognized by the national committee, will have no electors. If is a delicate matter to split tickets and the Democrats are making the most of the split and say they can carry the State.

La Follette is going to fight to a finish. His leaders declare openly that they will not compromise. They denounce the action of the Chicago committees and say they mean to show the national committee which faction rules the State. As for the national ticket, they say they have not jeoparded it, and blame it all on Senators Spooner and Quarles and Congressman Babcock and their followers.

IF ONLY HANNA WERE THERE. Chicago Would Be Bursting With Enthe lasm, Says Bishop Arnett, Negre.

"If Senator Mark Hanna had lived, Chicago would be to-day bursting open with enthusiasm and no power on earth could have stopped his nomination for the Presidency," declared the venerable Bishop Benjamin W. Arnett, of Ohio, who arrived in this city yesterday to preside over the

in this city yesterday to preside over the New York annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop Arnett was a personal friend of the late President McKinley and Senator Hanna. Bishop Arnett was in the Ohio Legislature at the same time as Mr. McKinley.

"The lethargy at Chicago," he added, "is due to the fact that the men who are there are like patients in the hands of the doctor—the dose is prepared for them and all they have to do is to swallow it. If Senator Hanna had lived, the situation would have been different and I would be in Chicago to-day and among the shouters."

"The old guard seems to be down and out at Chicago, Bishop," said the reporter.

"Yes, and those who put the old guard down and out may need it before the battle is over. The old guard is not enthusiastic because it is not sure that victory is to follow the outcome of the convention."

follow the outcome of the convention. HEARST AT THE CONVENTION. Attends the Republican Meeting as One of the Onlookers.

CHICAGO, June 22.-William R. Hearst, one of the aspirants for the Democratic nemination for President, was a spectator

For High Balls Insist upon getting

Apollinaris RENDERS SPIRITS MORE WHOLESOME.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

PLATFORM THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION ADOPTED.

History of the Party and Its Policies Set Forth—If Any Revision of the Tariff Is Necessary the Republicans Alone Should Do It—Gold Standard Must Be Maintained-American Shipping Should Be Encouraged—Roosevelt's Coal Strike Action Approved and the Country Declared Safe in the President's Hands

CHICAGO, June 22 .- Without a dissenting vote, the Republican party's national platform, upon which it will stand before the country in the Presidential campaign of 1904, was adopted by the national convention to-day. It has been approved by the committee on resolutions in the forenoon just as it came from the hands of the sub-committee, which gave many hours of consideration to it yesterday.

A strong protection plank, with the faintest hope held out that some time or other the time may arrive when the present rates of duty need changing, is included. But what is regarded among the politicians here as the most important feature of the entire declaration of principles is a pledge that if the Republican party elects its candidate for President and has a majority of the next Congress the representation in the House of Representatives of Southern States which have disfranchised the negroes shall

There was practically no opposition in the committee to the platform as drafted lest night by the sub-committee. The full committee met at 10 o'clock this morning and was in session for an hour and a half The differences that have existed over the tariff plank were fought out in the subcommittee, and with the victory of the stand-patters" the revisionists abandoned their contest and did not carry it before the full committee.

Generally speaking, the tariff plank follows the lines laid down by the Massachusetts convention in its platform. The first sentence of the national tariff declaration is identical with the first sentence of the Massachusetts plank, and suggests it in other sentences. In fact, the tariff policy indorsed by the Massachusetts Republicans, under the leadership of Senator Lodge, was pretty closely adhered to by the committee which drafted the national platform. Senator Lodge was chairman of this committee.

The tariff declaration was drawn by him in collaboration with President Roosevelt, and was adopted by the national convention to-day without any change that affected its sense or importance. It pro-vided for adherence to a "stand pat" policy when it left the President's hands, and it provided for a "stand pat" policy as it was indorsed by the national convention.

It was early apparent in the first sees of the resolutions committee's sub-committee on platform that the "stand-patters were in a majority. The revisionists recognized this, but made a fight to obtain a more definite promise that the tariff would be revised. When they found themselves unable to make any headway in this direction, they made a plea for some change in the wording of the plank that would mean nothing different but better to voters in States where tariff re-

form sentiment is becoming popular. It finally got down to a question of the nere choice of words. At this juncture it occurred to some bright mind to enlist the services of President Benjemin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, who is here President Wheeler was willing to give ad-

President Wheeler was willing to give advice as a philologist.

The plank as drawn said that rates of duty might be "altered" when conditions demanded. The sub-committee wanted to know if Mr. Wheeler could not suggest a word that would sound better than altered. He said that he could. He thought "altered" was not the proper word and objected also to "revised." He suggested "readjusted" as the best word to express what the platform framers meant. The sub-committee put it into the plank in place of "altered." The sub-committee put it into the plank in place of "altered."

SOUTHERN PLANK A SURPRISE. The plank declaring for the reduction of Southern representation in Congress was a surprise to the convention, but nobody objected to it. This plank embodies the policy advocated by Representative Crumpacker of Indiana. He has fought strenuously for it both in Washington and Chicago, but it was hinted among the delegates that it was not contained in the draft of the platform submitted by Senator Lodge to the sub-committee of the resolutions committee. Perhaps it wasn't. Almost as much discussion was devoted to this plank as to the tariff declaration.

One of the negro delegates from the

plank as to the tariff declaration.

One of the negro delegates from the South appeared before the sub-committee and made a plea against the indorsement of the Crumpacker plan. He wanted the platform to declare for a constitutional amendment that would prevent Southern legislators from disfranchising the negro. But the Crumpacker plan was indorsed, and the Republican party now stands committed to carry it out. THE PLATFORM.

THE PLATFORM.

Here is the platform:
Fifty years ago the Republican party came into existence, dedicated, among other purposes, to the great task of arresting the extension of human slavery. In 1860 it elected its first President. During twenty-four of the forty-four years which have elapsed since the election of Lincoin, the Republican party has held complete control of the Government. For eighteen more of the forty-four years it has held partial control through the possession of one or two branches of the Government, while the Democratic party during the same period has had complete control for only two years. This long tenure of power by the Republican party is not due to chance. It is a demonstration that the Republican party has commanded the confidence of the American people for nearly two generations to a degree never equalled in our history, and has displayed a high capacity for rule and government which has been made even more conspicuous by the incapacity and infirmity of purpose shown made even more conspicuous by the in-capacity and infirmity of purpose shown by its opponents. CONDITIONS IN 1897.

CONDITIONS IN 1897.

The Republican party entered upon its present period of complete supremacy in 1897. We have every right to congratulate ourselves upon the work since then accomplished, for it has added lustre even to the traditions of the party which carried the Government through the storms of civil war.

We then found the country, after four years of Democratic rule, in evil plight, oppressed with unisfortune and doubtful of the future. Fublic credit had been lowered, the revenues were declining, the

of the ruture. Public create had been lowered, the revenues were declining, the debt was growing, the Administration's attitude toward Spain was feeble and mortifying. The standard of values was threatened and uncertain, labor was unemployed, business was sunk in the depression which

had succeeded the panic of 1893, hope was faint and confidence was gone. NEW TABIFF ADOPTED.

We met these unhappy conditions vigorously, effectively and at once. We replaced a Democratic tariff law based on free principles and garnished with sectional protection by a consistent protective tariff, and industry freed from oppression and stimulated by the encouragement of wise laws has expanded to a degree never before known, has conquered new markets and has created a volume of experts which has surpassed imagination.

surpassed imagination.
Under the Dingley tariff labor has been fully employed, wages have risen and all industries have revived and prospered.
We firmly established the gold standard, which was then menaced with destruction.
Confidence returned to business and with confidence an unexampled prosperity.

INCOME BROUGHT A SURPLUS. For deficient revenues supplemented by improvident issues of bonds we gave the country an income which produced a large surplus and which enabled us only four years after the Spanish war had closed to remove over one hundred millions of annual war taxes, reduce the public debt and lower the interest charges of the Government. PUBLIC CREDIT RESTORED.

The public credit, which had been so lowered that in time of peace a Democratic Administration made large loans at extravagant rates of interest in order to pay current expenditures, rose under Republican administrations to its highest point. and enabled us to borrow at 2 per cent even in time of war.

CUBA GIVEN TO THE CUBANS. We refused to palter longer with the miseries of Cuba. We fought a quick and victorious war with Spain. We set Cuba free, governed the island for three years and then gave it to the Cuban people with order restored, with ample revenues, with education and public health established, free from debt and connected with the United States by wise provisions for our mutual interests. We have organized the Government of Porto Rico, and its people now enjoy peace, freedom, order and prosperity.

PEACE IN THE PHILIPPINES

In the Philippines we have suppressed insurrection, established order and given to life and property a security never known there before. We have organized civil government, made it effective and strong in administration and have conferred upon the people of those islands the largest civil liberty they have ever enjoyed.

By our possession of the Philippines we were enabled to take prompt and effective action in the relief of the legations at Pekin and a decisive part in preventing the partition and preserving the integrity of China.

ISTHMIAN CANAL SECURED.

ISTHMIAN CANAL SECURED.

ISTHMIAN CANAI, SECURED.

The possession of a route for an Isthmian canal, so long the dream of American statesmanship, is now an accomplished fact. The great work of connecting the Pacific and Atlantic by a canal is at last begun, and it is due to the Republican party.

We have passed laws which will bring the arid lands of the United States within the area of cultivation. We have reorganized the army and put it in the highest state of efficiency. We have passed laws for the improvement and support of the militia.

We have pushed forward the building of the, navy, the defence and protection of our honor and our interests. Our administration of great departments of the Government has been honest and efficient, and wherever wrongdoing has been discovered the Republican Administration has not hesitated to probe the evil and bring offenders to justice without regard to party or political ties.

ANTI-TRUST LAWS ENFORCED

ANTI-TRUST LAWS ENFORCED Laws enacted by the Republican party which the Democratic party failed to enforce and which were intended for the protection of the public against the unjust discrimination or the illegal encroachment of vast aggregations of capital have been fearlessly enforced by a Republican President dent, and new laws insuring reasonable publicity as to the operations of great corporations and providing additional remedies for the prevention of discrimination in freight rates have been passed by a Republican Congress

publican Congress

In this record of achievement during the past eight years may be read the pledges which the Republican party has fulfilled. We promise to continue these policies and we declare our constant adherence to the PROTECTION REVISION BY ITS PRIENDS.

PROTECTION REVISION BY ITS FRIENDS.

Protection, which guards and develops our industries, is a cardinal policy of the Republican party. The measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the coat of production at home and abroad. We insist upon the maintenance of the principles of protection, and therefore rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration, but this work cannot safely be committed to any other hands than those of the Republican party. To intrust it to the Democratic party is to invite disaster. Whether, as in 1892, the Democratic party declares the protective tariff unconstitutional, or whether it demands tariff reform or tariff revision, its real object is always the destruction of the protective system. However specious the name, the purpose is ever the same. A Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity: a Republican tariff by business prosperity. To a Republican Congress and a Republican President this great question can be safely intrusted. great question can be safely intrusted When the only free trade country among the great nations agitates a return to protection the chief protective country should not falter n maintaining it.

RECIPBOCITY, IF IT'S ADVISABLE. We have extended widely our foreign markets, and we believe in the adoption of all practicable methods for their further extension, including commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection and without injury to American agriculture American labor or any American labor or any American agriculture, American labor or any Ameri

TO MAINTAIN GOLD STANDARD. We believe it to be the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold standard and the integrity and value of our national currency. The maintenance of the gold standard, established by the Republican party, cannot safely be committed to the Democratic party, which resisted its adoption and has never given any proof since that time of belief in it or fidelity to it.

tion and has never given any proof since that time of belief in it or fidelity to it.

TO ENCOURAGE AMERICAN SHIPPING.

While every other industry has prospered under the fostering aid of Republican legislation, American shipping engaged in foreign trade in competition with the low cost of construction, low wages and heavy subsidies of foreign Governments has not for many years received from the Government of the United States adequate encouragement c' any kind. We therefore favor legislation which will encourage and build up the American merchant marine, and we cordially approve the legislation of the last Congress which created the Merchant Marine Commission to investigate and report upon this subject.

A navy powerful enough to defend the United States against any attack, to uphold the Monroe Doctrine and watch over our commerce is essential to the safety and the welfare of the American people, To maintain such a navy is the fixed policy of the Republican party.

We cordially approve the attitude of President Roosevelt and Congress in regard to the exclusion of Chinese labor, and promise a continuance of the Republican policy in that direction.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW AND PENSIONS.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW AND PENSIONS. The Civil Service law-was placed on



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statute books by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we rewhich has always sustained it, and we renew our former declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced.

We are always mindful of the country's debt to the soldiers and sailors of the United States and we believe in making ample provision for them and in the liberal administration of the pension laws.

We favor the peaceful settlement of international differences by arbitration.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS. We commend the vigorous efforts made by the Administration to protect American itizens in foreign lands and pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and equal protection of all our citizens abroad. It is the unquestioned duty of the Government to procure for all our citizens without distinction the rights of travel and sojourn in friendly countries, and we declare our-selves in favor of all efforts tending to that

end.
Our great interests and our growing commerce in the Orient render the condition of China of high importance to the United States.
We cordially commend the policy pursued in that direction by the administrations of President McKinley and President Roose-

REDUCTION OF REPRESENTATION. REDUCTION OF REPRESENTATION.

We favor such Congressional action as shall determine whether by special discriminations the elective franchise in any State has been unconstitutionally limited, and if such is the case we demand that representation in Congress and in the Electoral College shall be proportionately reduced, as directed by the Constitution of the United States.

Combinations of capital and labor are the results of the economic movement of the

results of the economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights and interests of the people. Such combinations when lawfully formed for lawful purposes are alike en-titled to the protection of the laws, but both are subject to the laws and neither can M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

M'EINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

The great statesman and patriotic American, William McKinley, who was reelected by the Republican party to the Presidency four years ago, was assassinated just at the threshold of his second term. The entire nation mourned his untimely death and did that justice to his great qualities of mind and character which history will confirm and repeat. The American people were fortunate in his successor, to whom they turned with a trust and confidence which have been fully justified. President Roosevelt brought to the great responsibilities thus sadly forced upon him a clear head, a brave heart, an earnest petrictism and high ideas of public duty and public service. True to the principles of the Republican party and to the policies which that party declared, he has also shown himself ready for every emergency and has met new and vital questions with ability and with success. and with success

COAL STRIES WORK APPROVED. The confidence of the people in his justice, inspired by his public career, enabled him to render personally an inestimable service to the country by bringing about a settlement of the coal strike which threatened such disastrous results at the opening of

winter in 1902.

Our foreign policy under his administration has not only been able, vigorous and
dignified, but in the highest degree suc-

The complicated questions which arose in Venezuela were settled in such a way by President Roosevelt that the Monros Doctrine was signally vindicated and the cause of peace and arbitration greatly advanced. His prompt and vigorous action advanced. His prompt and vigorous action.

In Panama, which we commend in the highest terms, not only secured to us the canal, but avoided foreign complications which might have been of a very serious character.

He has continued the policy of President McKinley in the Orient, and our position in China, signalized by our recent commercial treaty with that empire, has never

been so high.

He secured the tribunal by which the vexed and perilous question of the Alaskan boundary was finally settled.

Whenever orimes against humanity have been perpetrated which have shocked our people, his protest has been made and our good offices have been tendered, but always with due regard to international obli-

ways with due regard to international obli gations.
Under his guidance we find ourselves at peace with all the world, and never were we more respected or our wishes more regarded by foreign nations.

by foreign nations.

COUNTRY SAFE WITH ROOSEVELT.

Pre-eminently successful in regard to our foreign relations, he has been equally fortunate in dealing with domestic questions. The country has known that the public credit and the national currency were absolutely safe in the hands of his Administration. In the enforcement of the laws he has shown not only courage, but the wisdom which understands that to permit laws to be violated or disregarded opens the door to anarchy, while the just enforcement of the laws is the soundest conservatism. He has held firmly to the fundamental American doctrine that all men must obey the law, that there must be no distinction between rich and poor, between strong and weak, but that justice and equal protection under the law must be secured to every citizen without regard to race,

to every citizen without regard to race, creed or condition.

His administration has been throughent vigorous and honorable, high minded and patriotic. We commend it without reservation to the considerate judgment of the American people. American people.

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